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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

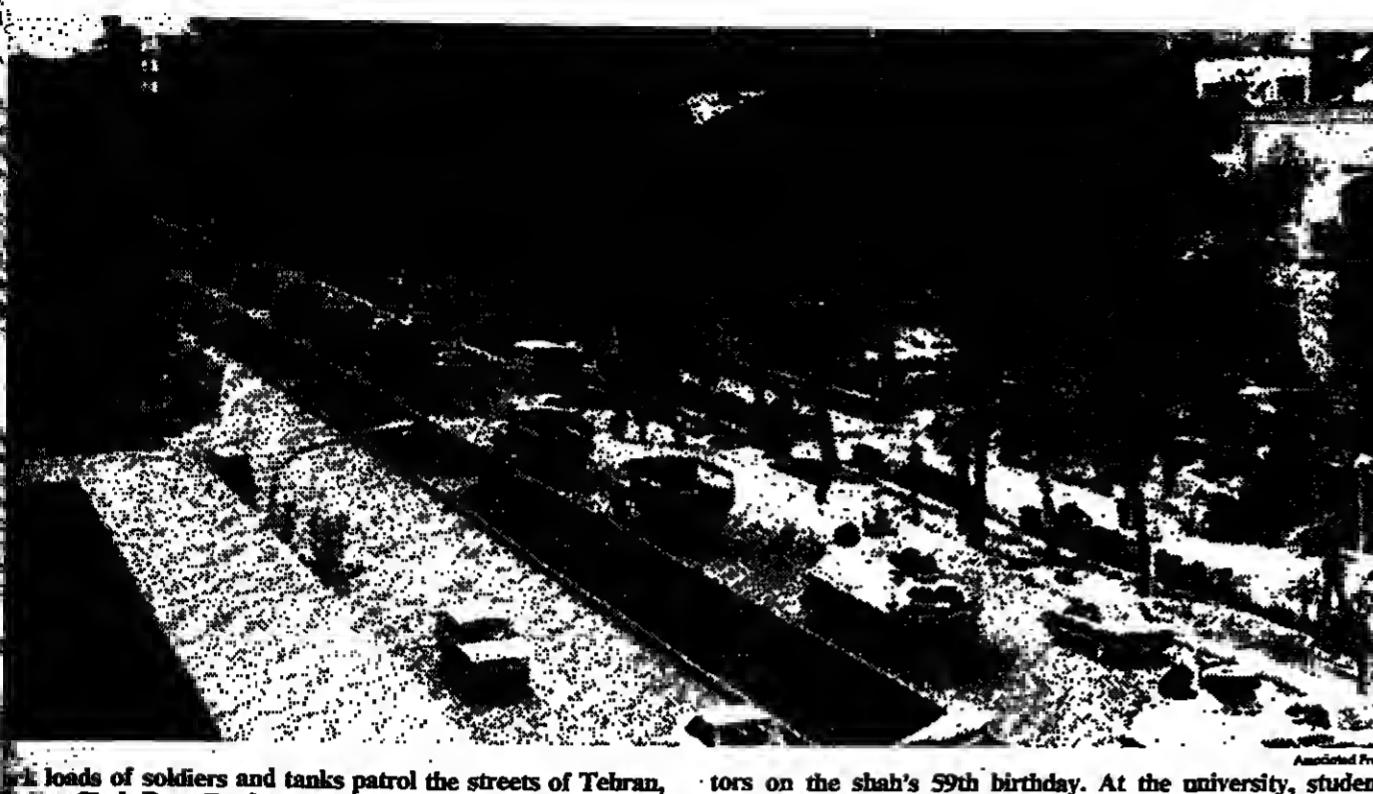
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1978

Established 1887



tors on the shah's 50th birthday. At the university, students pulled cars across the streets to block the military procession.

Police Chief Killed in Provincial Town

Shah's Birthday Marred by Street Rioting

IRAN, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Iranian troops fired rubber bullets as they shouted anti-shah slogans in Jahrom, 750 miles south of capital, where the police chief killed and the town's martial administrator critically wounded by a sniper earlier in the day.

Local newspapers reported widespread clashes between the army and anti-shah demonstrators in towns as well.

In Tehran, some demonstrating students wore black in defiance of official celebrations of the 50th birthday.

In Jahrom, the street rioting ended after the chief of police, Kamal Tassadi, and Gen. Ali-Naderi, the martial law administrator, were shot by a sniper.

Col. Tassadi died and Gen. Naderi's condition was critical, newspapers reported. Troops patrolled the streets but reports of battles in Jahrom were not immediately available.

Students Retaliate

In Tehran the army deployed about helicopters, tanks and armored vehicles to disperse the demonstrators. There were scattered incidents of troops firing into the air. The youths were hit by rubber bullets, which were believed to have been imported recently to cope with the urban unrest that has continued unchecked for more than a year.

Army vehicles with machine-guns carrying soldiers blocked all roads leading to Tehran University on Shahid Beheshti Avenue, the target of many written protests against alleged curbs in Paris on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, an exiled opposition leader.

Slogans also were shouted against U.S. and other Western communities in Iran. Some received threats by telephone and letter.

Opposition groups pressed demands for the freedom of all political prisoners to follow yesterday's release of 1,126 men and women, including many opponents of the regime, to mark the shah's birthday. More than 300 ordinary convicts were also released.

Employees of the National Iranian Radio and Television, who went on strike last night, blocking out the capital's three channels, resumed work today to cover the birthday celebrations. A spokesman said that the strike would be resumed tomorrow.

Dollar Drops; U.S. Deficit Up

LONDON, Oct. 26 (IHT) — The dollar, which is not worth enough to even buy a cup of coffee in West Germany now, continued to plunge on heavy turnover today, again reaching record lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies.

Meanwhile, U.S. exports hit a record last month to hold the U.S. trade deficit to \$1.69 billion, the third lowest of the year, Washington reported. After the announcement, foreign exchange dealers said the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the market, "aggressively" bidding for dollar.

See stories: Page 9.

In Talks With Russians

U.S. Presses for Limit On Warheads per Missile

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — As a final element in the strategic arms limitation treaty, the United States is pressing the Soviet Union to agree to limit the number of warheads carried by any individual intercontinental ballistic missile, according to informed sources.

Both countries have already agreed to limit to 1,200 the number of submarine- and land-based ICBMs that are able to carry more than one independently targeted warhead.

Limit of 10 to 14

In addition, they are pressing for a limit, said to be 10 to 14, on the number of warheads that can be placed on any one ICBM.

Although this is one of the items on which final agreement has yet to be reached, U.S. officials do not see it as one of those now holding up conclusion of the SALT-2 negotiations.

Russian freedom was fully guaranteed in the Soviet Union, he insisted, with 20,000 churches available for a "relatively low number of believers." Soviet law also provided that "any opinion may be expressed by any Soviet citizen in the press."

British committee member Sir Vincent Evans thanked the Russians for giving "detailed answers to many questions" and Christian Tomuschat, a Bonn University jurist, spoke of the beginning of a "constructive dialogue."

Privately, Western experts said they were not discouraged by the general terms of most answers. They said they expected the hearing to help increase Soviet concern about world opinion concerning its human rights practices.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Overseas U.S. Passport Applicants Being Queried on Taxes

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Oct. 26 (IHT) — Americans residing abroad who apply for passport renewals are being asked to fill out a form stating the last year in which they filed U.S. tax returns. And although filling out the form is voluntary, it is presented as if it were mandatory.

What happens if a passport applicant decides not to fill out the IRS form?

"It has no effect on the issuance of a passport," according to Roman Klimkiewicz, the Internal Revenue Service representative in Paris. He noted, however, that the names of those who refuse are sent to the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, and that they are subsequently contacted by the IRS.

Americans overseas are just beginning to discover the existence of form No. 3966 since they renew their passports only once every five years.

"It didn't seem obvious at all that it [the form] was voluntary," said Sarah Zarnati, an American residing in Paris, after she recently went to the embassy to renew her passport.

Voluntary Compliance

Mr. Klimkiewicz said that form No. 3966 is designed "to secure voluntary compliance" with the U.S. tax code.

The problem with the form is that, while it is not obligatory, it is not presented as such. There is nothing on the form to tell the passport applicant that filling it out is optional, and U.S. consuls apparently do not explain that it is voluntary.

Voluntary IRS Form Presented As Though It Were Mandatory

"People don't have to fill it out," said Jim Reid, U.S. consul in Paris, "but we don't advise them of that. We give them no guidance on it."

Form No. 3966, which first was issued in 1974 but was temporarily suspended for seven months in 1976 apparently because of a conflict with the 1974 Privacy Act, asks Americans residing abroad to state name, address, employer and the date of the last year for which they filed a U.S. tax return. The back of the form advises that a U.S. citizen must "supply information required by the Internal Revenue Service."

Additional Form

The passport applicant, however, is issued an additional form, entitled Publication 376, which is a notification of the Privacy Act. It states that government officials must inform citizens whether a requested disclosure of information is mandatory.

Apparently, passport applicants are not receiving that piece of information. The IRS form is being presented to them without benefit of its optional nature. And those who are aware that it is not mandatory and refuse to fill out the form — or who opt not to fill it out for any other reason — apparently are not told that their names are being sent to the IRS office in Washington.

Journalists . . . Are Not Absolutely Neutral

Unesco Head Backs Media-Control Draft

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, today defended a much-criticized draft declaration on the mass media and said at an emotional news conference that no reporter can be completely neutral.

The declaration, actions government control of the press, radio and television in behalf of peace and human brotherhood. In his policy speech to the 146-nation Unesco general conference, Mr. M'Bow said the declaration has been misunderstood or purposely twisted.

"How is it conceivable," asked Mr. M'Bow, of Senegal, "that organs of information, the essential instruments of communication among all the individuals of this

planet, can hold back from this gigantic effort to promote a new spirit in the relations among men?"

The United States and other Western countries have replied that they agree with — that rich nations should help poor ones set up news operations — by announcing a \$4 million contribution for the training of agency and radio news journalists in Africa, the biggest such contribution Unesco has ever received.

"Journalists, no matter who they are, are not absolutely neutral," Mr. M'Bow told reporters.

He said racism lurks everywhere and must be fought on every front, including the media front. He said feelingly that his own daughter, on a recent train trip in France, was asked by customs and border police officers to show her passport although nobody else in her compartment was asked to do so.

Government Control

Asked why the declaration should sanctify government control of news media, Mr. M'Bow replied, "There are many countries where the news media are under the direct authority of the state."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 Women Killed On Annapurna

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — Two members of a 13-member all-female team climbing Annapurna in the Himalayas have been killed in an accident on the slopes, a spokesman for the group reported today.

Colin Miller, a U.S. contact for the climbing party, said that the victims were Vera Watson, 46, of Stanford, Calif., and Alisoo Chadwick-Onyszkiewicz, 36, of Leeds, England.

Mr. Miller said that the accident occurred Oct. 17, two days after Irene Miller and Vera Komarkova became the first women to reach the summit.

Abu Dhabi	350 Drh	Greece	18 Drs.	Netherlands	150 Drs.
Algeria	225 Drs	Iceland	15 Drs.	Niger	200 Drs.
Austria	225 Drs	India	8 Drs.	Peru	310 Drs.
Bahrain	120 Drs	Iran	40 Drs.	Portugal	325 Drs.
Bulgaria	20 Drs.	Iraq	120 Drs.	Yugoslavia	25 Drs.
Cyprus	200 Drs	Italy	400 Drs.	Yemen	250 Drs.
Denmark	150 Drs	Jordan	250 Drs.	Arab	200 Drs.
Dubai	350 Drs	Kenya	150 Drs.	Arabs	200 Drs.
Egypt	225 Drs	Lebanon	150 Drs.	Arabs	250 Drs.
Egypt	225 Drs	Lebanon	150 Drs.	Arabs	250 Drs.
Finland	250 FIM	Libya	120 Drs.	Tunisia	320 Drs.
France	3 F	Luxembourg	30 Drs.	Turkey	150 Drs.
Germany	120 Drs	Madagascar	275 Drs.	U.S. 15	300 Drs.
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	275 Drs	U.S. 15	300 Drs.

Reportedly Took \$332,000 Bribe

Egyptian Named in Westinghouse Case

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP) — An Egyptian electrical engineer who became one of two deputy premiers in President Anwar Sadat's government is the individual named in secret court documents as allegedly having taken \$332,000 in bribes from Westinghouse Electric Corp., the Washington Post learned yesterday.

Ahmed Sultan Ismail, Egypt's deputy premier for production until Mr. Sadat dropped him in a reorganization of his Cabinet this month, is alleged in the documents to have received the money in return for awarding \$30 million in contracts to Westinghouse to supply electricity plants to Egypt.

Citing "foreign policy considerations," Justice Department spokesmen and the company have refused to name the foreign official accused in the bribery case against Westinghouse, which is being prosecuted in district court here. The State Department, which concurred in the Justice Department's decision to keep the name secret, declined comment.

The prosecution comes as Egypt and Israel are in the final stages of

negotiations in Washington a peace treaty to end 30 years of warfare.

President Carter, who helped to get the two nations' accord on terms for the treaty at the Camp David summit, has been involved in these final talks.

Westinghouse had agreed to plead guilty to making false statements to U.S. agencies financing the construction projects. But U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker refused to accept the plea bargain, leaving the outcome of the prosecution unclear.

In Confidence

Judge Parker had objected initially to the secrecy about the country and individual involved, so the court gave him the details in confidence. After studying the secret data, he rejected the agreement, although he did not specifically cite the failure to disclose as his reason.

The disclosure of the allegations against Mr. Ismail, who was one of Mr. Sadat's top civil servants, was made less than a week after the Egyptian leader surprised political observers in Cairo and Washington by dropping from his government Ashraf Marwan, one of his most trusted advisers.

Mr. Marwan, who headed the billion-dollar Arab Arms Industrial Organization and who has had exceptionally close ties to Mr. Sadat and to Saudi Arabia's royal family, was singled out for comment in a highly unusual Cairo newspaper article that brought to light charges of corruption in the government. Such charges have frequently been leveled at Mr. Marwan in non-Egyptian newspapers and by Egyptians in conversation, but Mr. Sadat has frequently ignored them.

It could not be determined yesterday if the United States had warned Mr. Sadat of Westinghouse's allegations that Mr. Ismail, who was also minister for electricity and energy in the Cabinet, had taken two secret payments from the company, which has been market-



IT ALL GOES DOWNHILL FROM HERE — This is not a used-trailer lot spread out under the panorama of the Swiss Alps near Flims. It is merely the first of many encampments being set up by winter-sports lovers for apres-ski lodging during the coming season.

U.S. Presses Warhead-per-Missile Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

30 or even 40 warheads, smaller than the five to eight it now carries but still powerful, U.S. defense experts say.

U.S. critics of the SALT-2 talks have already questioned the draft agreement because it calls for equal numbers of missiles capable of carrying multiple warheads, even though the Russians' missiles can carry heavier payloads.

The United States, on the other hand, has a slight advantage over the Russians in numbers of ICBM warheads, and that advantage is scheduled to grow as the Trident sub-based missile, with its eight to 10 warheads, comes into the force to replace the Polaris and some land-based ICBMs that have three or fewer warheads.

Currently, for example, the United States has about 4,500 land- and submarine-based ICBM warheads, while the Russians reportedly have a somewhat smaller number.

Along with maintaining a U.S. numerical advantage in warheads, the warhead limitation could help the proposed "shell-game" strategy for keeping the U.S. land-based ICBMs from being vulnerable to a Soviet first strike.

Under that concept, mobile U.S. ICBMs would travel among 10 or more silos each so that Soviet planners wouldn't know which silo to strike.

However, if the Russians could keep adding warheads to their missiles, the United States would have to keep adding missile silos to keep ahead by about 7,000.

The warhead limitation reported yesterday under discussion with the Russians would freeze each side to the number of warheads already deployed on each of the present missile systems. This would give the United States an advantage to match the Russians' advantage in payload.

Along with a limit keeping currently-deployed missiles to their present numbers of warheads, the United States is also seeking to limit the number of warheads that can be put on the one new land-based ICBM system that each side is permitted to develop.

U.S. nuclear scientists at work on the proposed MX land-based ICBM have explored the possibility of putting up to 19 warheads on a single missile. Although current planning does not call for that many warheads to be on any final MX design, scientists believe that with some technological advances, even more than 19 warheads would not be impossible in the future. The Russians, they fear, are not far behind.

Continuous technological advancement, both in the accuracy of long-range missiles and in the amount of nuclear materials needed for given levels of explosive power, have already enabled both the Soviet Union and the United States to make their warheads smaller and smaller.

Thus, although the warhead limitation has had almost no public impact in the current discussions, Carter aides see it as one of the more significant elements in the negotiations — if agreement can be reached.

London Times Calls Brezhnev's Health Unsure

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The health of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has become so uncertain that Western observers believe that he is no longer capable of serious negotiations, the London Times reported.

The newspaper said that this was one reason why the final stages of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States were proving difficult.

Correspondent Charles Douglas-Hamilton wrote: "The Americans recognize that, while the Soviet leader is still able to stick closely to a brief, if the brief is on the table in front of him, he is virtually unable now to deviate from it, or show any spontaneous flexibility."

Mr. Brezhnev's health has been the subject of speculation in the West for several months. Mr. Douglas-Hamilton wrote that Mr. Brezhnev "has considerable difficulty with his speech and there are apparently symptoms of some cardiovascular weakness as well." He said that Western observers seem confident that the Soviet leader is not suffering from cancer.

Jenkins to Meet Schmidt

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (AP) — President Roy Jenkins of the European Economic Community Commission will meet in Bonn tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks that will include the proposed European monetary system, the commission announced today.

2 Romanian Sailors Keep Mum After Swim to Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — Two Romanian seamen granted political asylum in the United States were reported in good spirits yesterday but wary about publicizing their perilous swim to freedom.

"They're happy about getting asylum, but they're a little apprehensive," said a spokeswoman at the U.S. Public Health Hospital on Staten Island, where Ion Bucica and Eugene Nicolae were taken after coming ashore early Tuesday morning. "They want to wait a while before they talk."

Officials said that Mr. Bucica, 33, and Mr. Nicolae, 24, may be concerned that their comments could endanger relatives in Romania. Mr. Nicolae is single. Mr. Bucica is married and has two children.

The seamen were still undergoing tests yesterday and were expected to be hospitalized a few more days. Both were treated for exposure after diving off a fishing trawler and swimming for hours through the chilly waters of New York Harbor before dawn Tuesday.

Body Is Political Force

S. African Church Rejects Multiracial Central Synod

By John E. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 26 (NYT) — The white wing of the Dutch Reformed Church, a body with far-reaching influence in Afrikaner politics, has reaffirmed its opposition to fundamental racial reform by rejecting a proposal that would have created a central governing synod for the white and nonwhite branches of the church.

The decision, made at a meeting yesterday in Bloemfontein, is expected to lead to a break between the white church and its three "sister" churches, ministering to blacks, Indians and people of mixed race. The three nonwhite churches have indicated that they are ready to unite on their own, severing links with the white body that go back 150 years.

The rejection of a single synod, by an overwhelming vote, will also have political repercussions, since it places the church in clear opposition to reformers in the ruling National Party who favor scrapping of apartheid. The church, known among its critics as "the National Party at prayer," claims 1.5 million white members, including two of every three adult Afrikaners.

Together with the secret Broederbond organization and a cluster of Afrikaans universities, the church is one of the principal pillars of Afrikaner power.

Dancing Demanded

The current meeting, a synod, has produced a formal denunciation of disco-dancing as ungodly and an incident in which a minister inquiring about the deaths of black political detainees was shouted down by other delegates.

Limit Sought

JEP/10/15/80

\$12 Billion Price Tag Seen**Carter's Wage Insurance Could Backfire on Budget**

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI) — President Carter's proposal to offer workers a tax rebate as "wage insurance" against rapidly rising prices represents a double departure from traditional government inflation-fighting techniques.

The plan marks the first time a government has offered workers a monetary incentive to hold wages in check. And under this plan, the

church has joined the government to obscure the wage insurance's intent.

Testament that it is time to end racial segregation.

Although policy-makers ex-

pecting inflation to rise again,

internal administration es-

timates show the plan could cost as

much as \$12 billion — if prices go

through the roof.

The way the plan works, the go-

vernment, in effect, would make a

bargain with workers: Keep your

thirst and the administration's

one vote for all you

church conference

and equal political rights.

So if prices outstripped the

colored, African-American

citizens of 18, get a tax rebate to make up the dif-

ference. A 9-percent inflation rate

would entitle complying workers to

take 2 percent of wages off their tax

bills.

A Fiscal Bargain

Administration officials argue

that the rebate plan may prove a

political bargain: The more workers

"sign up" by agreeing to hold down

their wage demands, the lower the

inflation rate will be, and the less

the government will cost.

But policy-makers concede that

determined policy-makers consider only domestic infla-

tion and currency pressures that stem directly

from a rise in labor costs. It does not

take into account of other price

shocks, such as food prices or in-

flationary oil prices.

As some critics have asked, sup-

pose everyone agreed to follow the

guidelines, and then the Arabs

and the oil raised oil prices sharply? Inflation

in the United States

last year was 10 percent. But policy-makers

concede that even if external

pressures did lead inflation

back to double-digit levels again,

the cost of living would

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Peace Policy Support

Egypt Gains in Bid to Get Saudi Approval for Sadat

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (UPI) — After an anxious month of intensive negotiations and high-level consultations, Egypt has gained some ground in its campaign to win at least tacit acceptance by Saudi Arabia of President Anwar Sadat's peace policy.

The Saudis, whose opinion matters more to Mr. Sadat than those of all his Arab opponents together, have, as usual, said little in public. But a series of clues and signals has led government officials and experienced observers here to believe that the Saudis will continue their economic assistance to Egypt and restrain other Arab states who are trying to organize an anti-Sadat campaign.

Egypt is still hoping for a forthright statement of Saudi support and cooperation in implementing the Camp David accords, but does not expect to get it, at least

not for some time, according to sources at the Foreign Ministry.

What the Egyptians do expect is that the Saudis will refrain from undercutting them, continue most of their financial assistance and wait to see what happens on the Palestinian question before making any substantive moves.

Khaled-Carter Lunch

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled, who is convalescing in the United States from open-heart surgery, is scheduled to lunch with President Carter tomorrow in Washington, and Mr. Carter is considered certain to urge him to look with favor upon Mr. Sadat's peace efforts, including the treaty being negotiated with Israel.

The first major test of Saudi Arabia's role is expected to occur at an Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Nov. 2. After some temporizing, the Saudis have decided to attend, knowing that the host country, Iraq, along with Syria, Algeria and other Arab hardliners will be calling for united action against Egypt. Egypt expects Saudi Arabia's traditional caution and its desire to steer a middle course to prevail over the denunciations from Mr. Sadat's foes.

Saudi Arabia's multi-billion-dollar economic aid to Egypt and its enormous religious and political

influence among the Arabs make it the only Arab country capable of inflicting any real damage on Egypt — and, conversely, the only one whose support for Mr. Sadat might induce some others to support his policies. As one Egyptian Foreign Ministry official put it today, "We're not talking about Yemen or Djibouti. The Saudis are a real player in this game."

Mr. Sadat knew, when the Camp David accords were signed a month ago, that they would make Saudi Arabia uncomfortable because they did not resolve the Palestinian issue or commit Israel to returning East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. Not a "Final Formula."

The Saudis waited only two days before putting out a statement saying that the Camp David agreements "could not be considered an acceptable final formula for peace" because of what they left out.

That was widely hailed by Sadat's most vociferous opponents as Saudi rejection of the accords, but as usual with Saudi Arabia it was not quite that simple.

The Camp David accords were not offered as a "final formula for peace," the Egyptians pointed out. Moreover, the Saudi statement also said that the kingdom "does not give itself the right to interfere in the private affairs of any Arab

country or argue its right in restoring its occupied lands by the means of armed struggle or peaceful endeavors, so long as it does not run contrary to higher Arab interests."

This also stopped short of a Saudi commitment either way.

Within a few days of that statement, Mr. Sadat began dispatching emissaries to the Saudi rulers to try to sell the Egyptian view, which was that the Camp David documents provided a format by which the questions of the occupied territories and Palestinian rights could be honorably resolved, and that they were not a sellout of the nature of relations in the Middle East."

At the same time, a U.S. congressman, Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., who came here after visiting Saudi Arabia, reported that he was convinced that the Saudis' good relations with the United States and their desire to keep a moderate government in power in Egypt would lead them to give Mr. Sadat at least their tacit support.

Bits and Pieces

None of these reports is definitive by itself. But diplomatic analysts here say that who-added-to-who bits and pieces — for example, a reported statement by Saudi Arabia's finance minister that aid would continue, and the decision by the Saudis to allow Moslems to make the pilgrimage to Mecca for the first time — they show which way Saudi Arabia is leaning.

The issue is not settled, however. For one thing, the Saudis are withholding payment for the 50 F-5 combat jets that Egypt expects to receive from the United States beginning this month. Some observers think the Saudis may use the plane deal as a lever to keep the pressure on Mr. Sadat as he negotiates over the future of the occupied territories.

In addition, the startling apparent reconciliation between Syria and Iraq may have altered the picture.

The Saudis seek good relations with both those countries. If Syria and Iraq can now work together, after years of hostility, to make a case against Mr. Sadat, it will be difficult for the Saudis to go against them publicly.

The likely outcome, diplomatic sources here say, is that the Saudis will continue to temporize, appealing for Arab unity and demanding action on Jerusalem while continuing to give Mr. Sadat what he needs to stay in power. At least for the present, the Egyptians say, that is enough.

From the outset, the force has been a source of Arab friction. It lost further credibility when it did nothing during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last March and was unwilling to come to the rescue of the hard-pressed Palestinian guerrillas.

Egypt, which disapproved of the Syrian intervention, never contributed troops. Libya and Southern Yemen later pulled out their token contingents and Sudanese leader Gaafar Nimeiri has threatened to withdraw his 1,000 soldiers. This has left the Syrians with almost complete domination of the ADF.

The new mandate is the fourth for the Arab force. The decision for the previous extension in March was unanimous, although Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen, Algeria and Iraq also boycotted that meeting to protest Mr. Sadat's peace policies.

Mr. Arafat and other Arab leaders have repeatedly called for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and self-determination for the Palestinians — not merely self-rule with a continued Israeli military presence.

He said that if President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin bucked opposition from both the PLO and local Palestinian mayors and tried to implement their self-rule plan, "there is no legitimacy in what would take place. Such elections would be completely illegitimate. We are against it. We will oppose it."

"All Our Potentials"

He said the PLO would fight such a move with "all our potentials."

Mr. Arafat was asked whether this included military potential. He replied, "With all our potentials. We have to defend our people, our rights, our future."

He said that Washington still was trying to get him to support Camp David, but he scoffed at the attempt. "They ask me . . . to put my signature to accept the slavery of my people," he said.

"It should be understood that if you put a cat in the corner, he is going to scratch," Mr. Arafat said, adding, "but we are not cats. We are tigers."

The prosecution said the defendants were part of a 42-member group that called itself "The Egyptian Communist Party — January 1st" — the date on which two Communist factions merged to form the organization.

The newspaper quoted the prosecution as saying that the organization began its activities in 1975 and drew up a strategy to seize power in order to impose a Communist regime by force and other illegitimate means.

Security authorities smashed the organization late last month and arrests were first disclosed earlier this month. The organization membership included doctors, engineers, lawyers and students.

Under legislation signed yesterday by President Carter, 10 of the more than 6,000 paintings held by the Army will be returned.

The president signed the measure after government officials studied the paintings of naval scenes and German ships and concluded they did not glorify Nazism. West Germany, led by artists and their families anxious to preserve the German cultural heritage of the period, has been seeking the return of these and other paintings, part of a massive art campaign ordered by Hitler to record the German view of World War II.

Almost 9,000 art works were seized at the end of the war on the theory that showing them in Germany might perpetuate the German military spirit.

The works were seized under a provision of the Potsdam agreement which stipulated that the occupation of Germany was designed "to destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to insure that they are not revived in any form and to prevent all Nazi and militaristic activity or propaganda."



Associated Press
PONDERING THE PONDEROUS — This contemplative proboscis monkey in Switzerland's Basel Zoo looks like he has been influenced by Rodin's sculpture "The Thinker." If so, it is hard to say what he is thinking about, but he might well be reflecting on the beauty of the female proboscis monkey — after all, not everyone agrees that no nose is good nose.

Lifetime Dreams Fulfilled

Israeli Moslems Allowed to Visit Mecca

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (UPI) — For the first time since Israel was created 30 years ago, Israeli Moslems yesterday and today were permitted to participate in the Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca that is one of the five commandments of Islam.

In addition, the startling apparent reconciliation between Syria and Iraq may have altered the picture.

The Saudis seek good relations with both those countries. If Syria and Iraq can now work together, after years of hostility, to make a case against Mr. Sadat, it will be difficult for the Saudis to go against them publicly.

The likely outcome, diplomatic sources here say, is that the Saudis will continue to temporize, appealing for Arab unity and demanding action on Jerusalem while continuing to give Mr. Sadat what he needs to stay in power. At least for the present, the Egyptians say, that is enough.

Most of the passengers were elderly, reflecting in part a decline of religious practice among the young, but indicating also that many of the Moslems the trip was a fleeting opportunity to visit the holy city at least once in their lifetimes, in accordance with the spiritual commandment.

Until now, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have refused Israeli citizens permission to travel to Mecca, saying that they were bound by decisions of the Arab League. There are about 550,000 Arabs with Israeli citizenship who are — or are descended from — Palestinians who chose to remain here after the war of independence in 1948.

Letter to King

Last year, a symbolic delegation of 31 Israeli Arab notables was permitted to travel to Amman to extend condolences to King Hussein following the death of Queen Alia.

At the time, they handed the Saudi charge d'affairs a letter to King Khaled asking the Saudi monarch for permission to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

That step coincided with efforts by Sen. Richard Stone, D-N.J., to allow the Israeli Arabs to join their

proprietors pulled up to the border bridge yesterday for the transfer to Jordanian vehicles midway across the span, they noticed that Jordanian travel agents — apparently assuming the Israeli Moslems were all wealth — had lined up air-conditioned luxury tour buses that had previously been used for the Tehran-to-Isfahan tourist circuit. Each had a private driver.

Iran is the only nation in the Middle East with which Israel maintains commercial relations.

Mr. Sharon boarded the first bus to cross the bridge and made a short speech in Arabic, which Moslems warmly applauded.

A second convoy of buses crossed the bridge today, bringing to 3,000 the total number of pilgrims going to Mecca this year. The cost of the trip is the equivalent about \$1,660, which for most Israeli Arabs is a prohibitive amount.

Israeli officials estimated that only a third of those wanting to make the trip could afford it. The group will return Nov. 14.

Transfer at Bridge

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Obituaries**Former French Envoy To U.S. Henri Bonnet**

PARIS, Oct. 26 (NYT) — Henri Bonnet, 90, France's first ambassador to the United States after World War II, died last night at a suburban clinic.

Mr. Bonnet, who represented his country in Washington during the crucial decade from late in 1944 to 1953 and the height of the Cold War, was born May 26, 1888, at Auteuponsac in central France.

After studying history in Paris and working briefly as a professor in art discipline, Mr. Bonnet fought World War I, rising to the rank of captain. He then became a journalist, serving as foreign policy specialist for *Le Nouvel*, a left-wing daily.

Because of his expertise in international affairs, he was appointed the Secretary of the League of Nations, where he served for 11 years, part of the time in collaboration with Jean Monnet, later one of founders of the European Common Market.

Through most of the 1930s, Mr. Bonnet managed the League's International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, a kind of early UNESCO, and was an associate of several international institutions concerned with political studies.

After the German invasion of '40, Mr. Bonnet and his Greek wife, Helle Zervoudaki, moved to New York. There he became one of the most active campaigners for the use of a free France, notably as a member of the executive committee of an organization called *Francesco*, and was an associate of several international institutions concerned with political studies.

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During his last years, Mr. Bonnet was a vice president of the Friendship Society France-Amérique. He also held the high rank of grand officer in the French Legion of Honor.

Willard W. Millikan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Willard W. Millikan, 59, who got his wings from the British Royal Air Force in 1942 and later became an ace in the U.S. 8th Air Force, is dead.

The World War II fighter pilot, who held several air speed records, suffered a heart attack last Thursday at his home in Alexandria, Va.

He participated in more than 200 combat missions over Europe and was credited with destroying 15 enemy aircraft. He received the distinguished service cross for one triple kill on a single mission.



Henri Bonnet

government, Mr. Bonnet kept the information portfolio with the rank of cabinet minister.

De Gaulle picked Mr. Bonnet for the Washington ambassadorship because of his experience in the United States.

During his tenure, the ambassador signed the United Nations Charter for his country, was closely associated with the negotiations on the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe and involved in the planning for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Bonnet, with his sharp, quizzical gaze and small, clipped mustache always looked like the quintessential French diplomat. The Bonnets, receiving in their elegant embassy residence, hung with Bonnard, Matisse, and Rouaults, were among Washington's most popular hosts. When they left for France, and the ambassador's retirement, they received so many invitations for farewell dinners that they had to decline 50 of them.

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Comsat was established as a private enterprise under a franchise from Congress to operate the U.S. part in a global satellite system for television, radio and telephone. Mr. Welch handled the financial aspects of the operation. He retired in 1965.

Charles Agnew

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 26 (AP) — Charles Agnew, 77, a Chicago and Midwest hand leader during the 1930s and 40s, died yesterday here. He had been undergoing treatment for cancer.

U.S.-Hanoi Ties Approached Delicately

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, (NYT) — Negotiations between the United States and Vietnam over the establishment of diplomatic relations have reached the point where the principal subjects being discussed are a timetable and ways and means of proceeding toward a normal relationship.

Since the United States also is involved in establishing full diplomatic relations with China at a time when Peking and Hanoi are engaged in hostility, a formal rapprochement between the United States and Vietnam is a delicate matter.

No final decision has been taken by President Carter on an exchange of embassies with Hanoi, an informed source said, but Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said at a news conference that informal meetings between U.S. and Vietnamese officials at the United Nations were continuing.

No final decision has been taken by President Carter on an exchange of embassies with Hanoi, an informed source said, but Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said at a news conference that informal meetings between U.S. and Vietnamese officials at the United Nations were continuing.

China, according to the source, has voiced no overt opposition to the U.S.-Vietnam negotiations, but neither has it missed opportunities to depict Vietnam to Americans as a full-fledged dependent of the Soviet Union. A major reason for the U.S. interest in pursuing diplomatic relations with Vietnam is the hope of preventing Hanoi from yielding to Soviet pressure for so intimate a relationship with Moscow.

China Position Unknown

The Chinese reaction to any exchange of embassies between Washington and Hanoi remains unknown. So does the position that Mr. Carter would take if Peking faced him with a choice of establishing full ties with either China or with Vietnam, but not with both.

China Reaction in Doubt

But the United States assumes that Peking could not object to Vietnam's normalizing a relationship with the United States when it aspires to the same normalization.

Another imponderable question is whether Vietnamese action toward Cambodia, with which it is at war. Intelligence sources report that Vietnam has concentrated troops and supplies at the Cambodian border and could begin a major offensive when the monsoon season ends later this year.

If Vietnam chose open military

force to pursue its goal of removing the regime of Premier Pol Pot, it would not only run the risk of strong Chinese countermeasures, but it also would be flying into the face of a U.S. objective in Southeast Asia. As Mr. Holbrooke emphatically restated it, the United States hopes for "the establishment of a stable system of independent states" in Southeast Asia.

Embargo Favored

At the same time, these countries are said to be urging the United States to maintain its policy of not yielding to Vietnamese demands for large-scale economic assistance. China, the source said, has indicated also that it favors continuation of the U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam.

During his visit here, on the occasion of a meeting of U.S. ambassadors to the ASEAN countries, Mr. Holbrooke said that he met twice with Premier Kriangsak Chamaoran. A major topic of discussion, he said, was the continuing flow of refugees from Indochina, most of whom are in temporary camps in Thailand.

"The situation is serious," Mr. Holbrooke said. "It may be outraging the ability of Western nations to deal with them. We view this situation with great concern; the numbers seem to be increasing at an increasing rate."

Close to 120,000 refugees, mainly Laotians, are in Thai camps. About 6,000 Vietnamese reached the shores of other Southeast Asian states, Laos, last month.

Although Vietnam remains the

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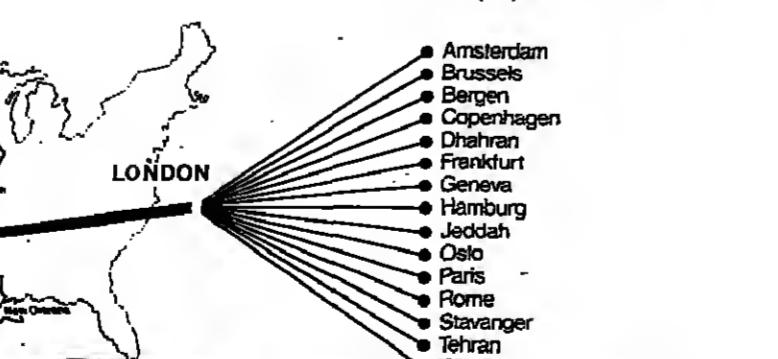
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U.S. Indian Delegation in Asia**To Look for Markets for Goods**

HONG KONG, Oct. 26 (UPI) — American Indians are trying to find Southeast Asian markets for such Indian products as timber, fish, timber and even bows and arrows.

The first overseas Indian trade mission to represent U.S. tribes met today with banking and business leaders here to discuss ways to develop markets for Indian products.

"Our objective is to establish an Indian controlled economy," said Bernie Whitebear, executive director of the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation, which is based in Seattle.

Mr. Whitebear said U.S. Indians hold a third of the nation's resources on Indian reservations and that his organization thinks there is a place for Indian products in Asia.

The three-man trade delegation was surprised when a Hong Kong businessman told of a demand for deer horns. "We were told Chinese herbologists could be a great market for deer horns," Mr. Whitebear said.

Japan is the largest Asian market for Indian products, said Joe DelaCruz, a member of the delegation and president of the Washington tribe Quinault tribe.

High quality Indian art objects have become especially popular in eastern Japan in addition to timber, fish and agriculture products.

The delegation, which had attended the Kobe, Japan, Import Fair, leaves tomorrow for Manila and then will return home.

Carter on Inflation

The style was earnest, rather than dramatic. The tone was characteristically flat. In his "frank talk" about inflation, President Carter was — wisely — very careful to avoid raising expectations of immediate results. The standard explanation of the current inflation is that its causes all lie in the past, and it's only their effects that keep chasing each other upward through the economy. But modern societies seem to have an inherent susceptibility to inflation, mainly because of the broad guarantees of security built into them. At best, the present U.S. inflation rate won't be brought down quickly. Mr. Carter's remedies are designed for the long haul.

* * *

Since the government's sanctions are few and compliance will be largely voluntary, the president's job is to build an atmosphere of cooperation. That's not easy. There is residue of cynicism left by the failure of all the previous anti-inflation drives. The present effort will evoke disappointment among those people who felt a need for more drastic and rapid action. But it's hard to think of any more stringent measures that would have seemed fair to all of the very wide variety of people whose support the administration now needs.

Mr. Carter proposed only one new idea, but a highly ingenious one. He will ask Congress to enact inflation insurance for wages, to protect people who cooperate with the program. If people settle for wage increases lower than the current inflation rate, and if the inflation rate in fact does not come down next year, those people would get a reimbursement in the form of an income-tax rebate. Since the present inflation is being driven by people's fears of future inflation, this device is a helpful inducement to moderation. In political terms, it is an attempt to reassure the labor movement that the Carter program will not weigh more heavily on wages than on prices or profits.

For business, there is Mr. Carter's promise

to impose a tighter order on the rapidly growing volume of federal health and safety regulations. The White House is now organizing what it terms a regulatory budget. Federal agencies now are required to notify the Office of Management and Budget of the regulations that they intend to issue over the coming year. The OMB is then to review their costs, benefits and impacts on industries — and, for the first time, it will set priorities.

The first major challenge to Mr. Carter's plan is likely to come next spring when the teamsters negotiate a new contract. Mr. Carter spoke of increasing the competition in the trucking industry. The message to the trucking companies is that, if they grant the teamsters an outsized wage increase, they cannot rely on the Interstate Commerce Commission to follow tradition and let them pass that increase on to their customers. As for the steel industry, always a prominent symbol on these occasions, the White House mentions the possibility of relaxing the import restrictions if domestic steel prices get out of hand.

* * *

Not everyone will like this plan. But if you don't, you have to answer two questions: What would you have preferred? And can you believe that, in reality, anybody would have supported your alternative? Our own judgment is that anything much stronger than Mr. Carter's program would have proved too divisive to be effective, in the present confused and querulous state of political opinion in this country. Anything weaker would hardly be worth trying. Mr. Carter warned that the outcome of this cautious effort is anything but certain. What is the proper measure of success? The inflation rate this year has been rising sharply. If it can only be made to turn around and begin to drop, that will be triumph enough for the months ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Doctor and the Press

A most curious criminal case ended this week in a most curious fashion. Dr. Mario Jascalevich was acquitted of the charge of murdering three patients in a New Jersey hospital a dozen years ago. He had endured a 34-week trial and many years of strain on his professional reputation but was finally cleared by a jury that in the opinion of close observers of the trial reached the proper verdict. As the case ended, so did the punishment of The New York Times and its reporter, M.A. Farber, whose stories had revived interest in it two years ago. But their criminal convictions stood. Farber spent nearly six weeks in jail for refusing to show his notes about the case to the trial judge. The Times paid fines totaling \$285,000 for both civil and criminal contempt of court.

So while the murder case is over, the constitutional debate about the rights of the press has been left in disarray.

Farber's notes were sought by the Jascalevich defense in an effort to prove collusion between the reporter and the prosecution and thus to impugn some testimony against the doctor. The notes were refused, even for private inspection by the judge, because we contend that the Constitution's First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of the press, implies the right of reporters to protect the confidentiality of their sources. We maintain that a right to print the news carries with it a right to gather news and that without confidentiality the sources of much valuable information would soon dry up.

The Supreme Court has never defined such a constitutional privilege for the press but it did invite Congress and the states to provide it by law, as New Jersey did. Moreover, as many as five justices have commented that invading a newspaper's files does indeed invade its First Amendment rights and they speculated, in nonbinding opinions, how such invasions ought to be restrained. Thus there certainly exists basic for The Times's claim in this and other cases. It is the claim — and the plea — that confidential materials

should be demanded of us only when they are absolutely necessary and relevant to a judicial proceeding and when they cannot be obtained from other, less sensitive sources.

In this sense, there exists a conflict between the First Amendment rights of the press and the Sixth Amendment rights of a defendant. Such collisions are best avoided altogether. When they occur, the courts generally — and wisely — insist on the most rigorous procedures before one right is made to yield to another. Farber and The Times, however, have not had the benefit of any protective procedures; indeed, they never had a hearing at which to dispute or narrow the court's demand for all their files. For persisting in their claim, Farber and The Times have suffered penalties that already pose a considerable threat to the news media, few of which can afford such fines and legal fees.

In a belated and confused intervention, the New Jersey Supreme Court decided last month that a hearing to justify the invasion of a newspaper's files is indeed necessary. But Farber had waived his right to a hearing by his "intransigence," the majority decided, speculating that in any event he would have emerged to face the same order that he had chosen to defy. Until the final day of the trial, when a further six-month sentence of Farber was suspended, judges up and down the system showed unusual animus toward him for what they deemed to be his arrogance. And they showed almost no sensitivity to the damage that their handling of the case was doing to the business of news gathering.

* * *

The Times's petition for review still lies before the U.S. Supreme Court. We are left to hope that even if the High Court chooses now to let lie the conflict between the First and Sixth Amendments, it will at least rise to the defense of the Fifth Amendment, which holds that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Phase in Far East

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan aims to earn maximum publicity. The Chinese want it to be understood that Japan is a trusted friend and trading partner, now closer than before to China and more distant therefore from the Soviet Union. Mr. Fukuda may welcome the friendship — it may help his own political future — but he is embarrassed by

the inference about the Soviet Union, which is doing its best to play down. For all the political froth of the encounter in Tokyo, what really binds China and Japan in their new phase of partnership is the mutual profit each country expects from the trade agreements, running as far ahead as 1990 to which they are both now committed.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

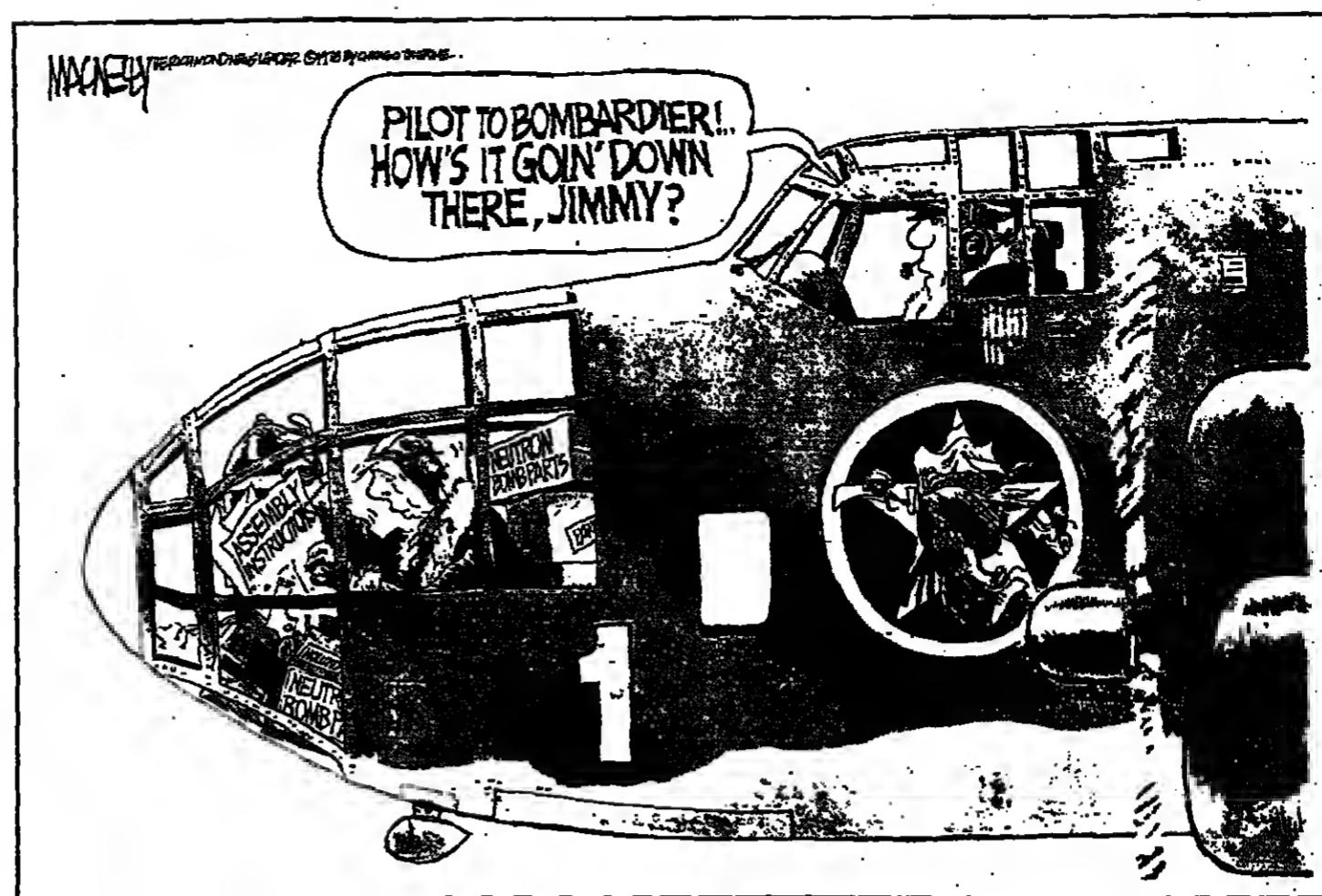
October 27, 1903

WASHINGTON — Within the shadow of the peace cross consecrated at Mount St. Bernard five years ago today, in commemoration of the close of the war with Spain, President Roosevelt addressed 7,500 people yesterday afternoon at a public missionary service. He said: "In our public life we must above all revere action which accords with the spirit and not just the letter of the law; honesty that is aggressive, honesty that not merely deplores corruption — it is easy enough to deplore corruption — but that fights against it and tramples it underfoot."

Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1928

PARIS — The modern architect Le Corbusier has announced that the problems in Paris with traffic circulation and lack of housing are continually growing worse, and that soon traffic movement may be practically impossible. "The only thing to do," he said, "is to 'unconquer' it by a total overthrow. The Paris we would like to see would not permit more than 18 or 20 skyscrapers spaced 400 meters apart. Nothing, then, would hinder the air and the light. The skyscrapers would cover only a small part of the surface now covered with buildings."



On Battling U.S. Tax Law Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad, especially those in Europe, should put aside their outrage over the latest congressional adventure into Section 911 and instead use some of that energy to try to determine whether things are as bad as they seem, why Congress acted as it did and what, if anything, can be done to amend that action in the future.

Bemoaning the fact that some few Americans abroad, mainly those in hardship posts and in camps, got extra tax breaks is a singularly unproductive venture. It sounds petty, is petty and won't do a thing to change the law.

Blaming the provisions of the law that are not particularly favorable to Americans in Europe on a shadowy conspiracy among the construction industry, multinational corporations and Sen. Proxmire might be comforting but it is neither true nor useful.

Less Pain

Unpalatable as it may seem, without the construction industry there would have been no bill and all taxpayers abroad would have been filing under the provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act. Whatever else might be said about the new law, it is not nearly as primitive as the 1976 provisions.

Whether it is worse than the pre-1976 law, depends on individual circumstances. In most cases, taxpayers should, at the worst, not be hit too much harder by the new law than the pre-1976 rules although there will be some exceptions.

It is very possible that the new law was the best that Congress could be expected to do under the given circumstances, but this is something that will never really be known. However, examination of what moved Congress to pass the law as it did might be useful in planning efforts to change the law in the future.

Consider the aftermath of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, as Congress was quickly made aware that it had created a monster. There was widespread sentiment on Capitol Hill for some type of change, but little understanding of what or how. What was needed was a lobbying campaign to show how Americans abroad were being hurt, how this was, in turn, hurting the domestic U.S. economy and proposals to undo the damage — all in terms that were easily understandable and politically acceptable to majorities on the congressional tax-writing committees and to the Congress at large. This was an admittedly difficult job, especially for Americans in Europe, since there was, and still is a general feeling in Congress and in the country that they are better off than Americans at home.

The policy has had some success.

Nigeria welcomed President Carter, and it has taken a skeptical view of the Soviet and Cuban role in Africa. The "front-line states" in the south have cooperated remarkably with Western moves to secure independence for Namibia, holding off drastic action in the United Nations and even pressuring the Namibian guerrilla movement to accept Western plans.

Incentive

The way around this difficulty seemed to be to stress the need for incentive. To drive home the point that Americans in Europe are needed to sell U.S. products, that punitive taxation would drive Americans home, losing billions of dollars and thousands of jobs for the domestic U.S. economy. This was the tactic of the construction industry. They pointed out the unfairness of the 1976 law but they did not dwell on it. Instead, they made incentive and the cost to the U.S. economy the centerpiece of their campaign and it worked.

In contrast, Americans in Europe made equity the focus of their efforts and equity was a losing cause. To make matters worse, proposals were not only presented in forms that were politically unacceptable, but were also put forward in a diffuse and confusing manner. There was no concentration on the main issue, but rather a multiplicity of complaints about a variety of perceptual problems.

It has been charged that Americans in Europe were outbidded and that is true. But it wasn't by "big guys using strongarm tactics." Americans in Europe were outbidded, but they were outbidded by themselves.

Unfairness

Instead of talking about the unfairness of the 1976 law to the domestic economy, there were discourses on the problems caused by high value-added taxes and the plummeting value of the dollar. These were certainly valid, but they drew little understanding and less

sympathy from members of Congress. The hard fact is that the tax code is unfair, there is no way to make it fair and appeals based on fairness are almost invariably bound to fail. The lower tax on capital gains and the exemption of income from certain bonds are but two examples. Equity is only one consideration and often not the primary one in drawing up tax laws.

In many cases, the laws are written to provide incentive for certain types of actions.

This does not mean that appeals to incentive would necessarily have worked, but they would have had more chance than the equity tactic that was used.

The question remains, what, if anything, can be done to change the law in the future? It seems evident that before any such change could occur, Congress would have to be convinced that there has to be some incentive for Americans to work in Europe and that the presence of Americans there is crucial to a productive U.S. economy.

But there are at least some grounds for hope. In recent months, there has been a swing in the United States toward providing incentives for various types of business activity — witness the recently-passed tax cut bill. In addition,

the new overseas tax law mandates annual administration reports on the effects of legislation on Americans abroad and the General Accounting Office, in its report last winter, expressed the belief that incentives for Americans abroad were necessary and urged further study to determine how these incentives might be best applied.

Unity

Americans in Europe and elsewhere abroad should hunt these things out and make them known to the administration and to the Congress. In addition, Americans in Europe must present a unified program, enlisting the multinational and the construction industry if possible. Peripheral issues like the VAT and currency fluctuation should be ignored. The focus should be on how the overseas tax laws hurt the domestic economy, how the cost to the United States in terms of lost jobs, contracts and income far outweigh any possible gains from increased taxes.

Another necessity would seem to be political organization. Previously, due to fears of possible state tax liability, Americans abroad were hesitant to register and vote. This deprived most Americans overseas of congressmen and senators to represent their interests. Recently-passed legislation has altered this situation. To change the laws, Americans abroad must take part in the political process. There are hundreds of thousands of potential voters abroad and these votes could possibly swing elections. It is difficult to go through the halls of Congress and lobby for the interests of Americans abroad who have little congressional representation. But it is quite another thing to be able to talk to members of Congress or before half of thousands of angry taxpayers registered in their home districts. This won't change the laws in and of itself but it certainly would be a useful position to start from.

Happy to Help

Presumably the Democratic and Republican organizations overseas would be more than happy to help.

Above all, the work must begin as soon as possible and continue until success is achieved. Americans abroad must decide what they want and start working for it now. The first report on the effects of the new tax law is due in January of next year, and any congressional action is unlikely until after that report is out. But no action will ever take place without organization and specific goals.

Happy to Help

Perhaps the most notable feature of the continuing trouble is the inability of the forces of law and order to be more than happy to help.

After all, the work must begin as soon as possible and continue until success is achieved. Americans abroad must decide what they want and start working for it now. The first report on the effects of the new tax law is due in January of next year, and any congressional action is unlikely until after that report is out. But no action will ever take place without organization and specific goals.

Happy to Help

That concession is typical of the policy now being followed by the shah and his most recent prime minister, Shafiq Imami. The government, easing up on censorship, releasing prisoners, and jettisoning right-wing political leaders, has taken a more conciliatory and less confrontational approach. The soldiers are being sent to their posts, and the shah is making a more conciliatory speech.

The shah is also making a more conciliatory speech, and the shah is making a more conciliatory speech, and the shah is making a more conciliatory speech.

The African Precipice

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — While President Carter approaches diplomatic success in the Middle East, his policy is encountering grave difficulty in another sensitive part of the world: southern Africa. Indeed, it is not too strong to say that U.S. policies there are in danger of disintegrating, with grim consequences for peace and stability in the area.

The Carter policy in Africa has focused on improving relations with the key black governments and on getting their support for Western initiatives toward peaceful change in southern Africa. The administration wanted to put behind it the bad feelings of the Kissinger era, when U.S. policy bent on continuing white supremacy and the secretary of state was not welcome in the most important African country, Nigeria.

The policy has had some success.

Nigeria welcomed President Carter, and it has taken a skeptical view of the Soviet and Cuban role in Africa. The "front-line states" in the south have cooperated remarkably with Western moves to secure independence for Namibia, holding off drastic action in the United Nations and even pressuring the Namibian guerrilla movement to accept Western plans.

Gone Along

The Africans have gone along with U.S. positions that they would never have accepted a few years ago. That is primarily because they trusted this president and his UN ambassador, Andrew Young. Just as General de Gaulle could disarm rightist opposition on Algeria or Richard Nixon could on China, so Young has had African underlings standing off difficult issues.

But that advantage may be coming to an end. A U.S. official said the other day: "Our honeymoon with the Africans is almost over. We're at the bottom of our credibility."

The reason for this turn — and

the reason for gloom about U.S. hopes in Africa — is simply stated. The white minorities that hold power in southern Africa have been even more resistant to change than expected. The Carter administration has not been able to achieve any convincing progress toward majority rule by its gradualist diplomatic strategy. And the Africans are running out of patience.

A series of recent events has intensified African discontent with the results of U.S. policy. Ian Smith's visit to the United States, however, explained in terms of the U.S. commitment to free speech, outraged the Africans, who see him as a symbol of racism. The Rhodesian assault on guerrilla camps deep inside Zambia, whatever the rights and wrongs of such warfare, said to Africans that the U.S. government cannot or will not effectively influence the Smith regime.

Vaccine Mission

Then there was the unsuccessful attempt by Secretary of State Vance and other Western ministers to win renewed South African agreement to a UN plan for independence in Namibia. This mission, with its murky and unsatisfactory results, poses the most immediate test now of African attitudes toward U.S. policy.

The agreed plan called for UN-supervised elections in Namibia, the huge land that South Africa has administered as South-West Africa. Last month, South Africa withdrew its agreement, saying that it wanted to send too many troops and delay the election too long. Instead, South Africa called its own election for Dec. 4 — so soon that it would be a walkover for the one established party that South Africa favors.

At the meetings with Western ministers, the South African government agreed to a compromise on the number of troops and other details of the UN election plan. But

Difficult

It is difficult for the African states to put much faith in continuing negotiations over Namibia. Their UN delegates are now calling for Security Council action. However, I think they should allow the negotiations to go on. That is the practical course. Confrontation should be a last resort — and one that South Africa itself will choose if it frustrates the plan to which it had agreed.

The South African government, for its part, should think very long before finally wriggling out of the agreement on Namibia. President Carter has signaled Pretoria that it can expect more normal relations with the United States if it sticks

Despite Central Bank Support

Dollar Drops in Active Trading

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar continued to plunge on heavy turnover today, again reaching record lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies in the joint European float as well as against the yen.

[After the announcement of U.S. trade figures, which came too late

to affect Europe trading, the Federal Reserve Bank intervened in the foreign exchange market "aggressively" bidding for dollars, dealers said, driving the dollar broadly higher in thin trading, Reuters reported. The dealers added the Fed has been intervening unusually heavy all day.]

Morgan Stanley Integrity Questioned in Merger Bid

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — A recent disclosure in connection with Morgan Stanley's current effort to help Johns-Manville win a bidding war for Olinkraft data in its possession in late 1977 in connection with its role as financial adviser to another client — Kennecott Copper.

The disclosure was contained in a Sept. 25 filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission by a Johns-Manville unit that was then offering \$57 a share for 49 percent of Olinkraft's stock.

The SEC filing reported the fact that "in connection with its evaluation of Olinkraft," soon earlier this year, Johns-Manville "consulted with a financial adviser who had obtained from Olinkraft, in late 1977, certain information," including internal earnings projections prepared by the company.

A few days later, on Sept. 29, Olinkraft issued, without explanation, a cryptic statement in which a company spokesman referred to the Johns-Manville disclosure. "As a matter of policy, Olinkraft doesn't make internal financial projections public," the spokesman said. Neither the Johns-Manville filing nor the Olinkraft statement named Morgan Stanley as the financial adviser involved, and neither shed any light on how the internal Olinkraft information was obtained.

The Sept. 25 SEC filing did mention, though, that Morgan Stanley was dealer-manager for the proposed offer and was "financial adviser in connection with the offer." Olinkraft, Johns-Manville and Morgan Stanley all declined to answer questions on the matter.

Last Friday, Morgan Stanley considered whether it sought and obtained permission from Olinkraft to show the information to Johns-Manville and whether the information was covered by a confidential

agreement. It has been learned that Morgan Stanley had the internal Olinkraft data in its possession in late 1977 in connection with its role as financial adviser to another client — Kennecott Copper.

At that time, Kennecott was busy evaluating a possible major diversification investment — including Olinkraft. According to sources, Olinkraft and its financial adviser, Blyth Eastman, supplied the internal projections on a confidential basis to Kennecott and Morgan Stanley for the purpose of letting Kennecott evaluate a possible offer for Olinkraft. However, Kennecott scrapped plans to go for Olinkraft and started a successful friendly bid for Carbomedon.

Sources said that as soon as Kennecott decided on Carbomedon, it informed Olinkraft, which asked for the return of the confidential earnings projections. Kennecott complied promptly, said a source familiar with the situation.

Observers note that it is conceivable that Morgan Stanley, recalling that Olinkraft had shown Kennecott internal figures late last year, may have sought and obtained the information once again from Olinkraft, this time on Johns-Manville's behalf.

In that case, however, Olinkraft would not have been surprised by Johns-Manville's Sept. 25 acquisition proposal.

Canada Output Index Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ) — Canada's real domestic product index rose to a seasonally adjusted 132.7 in August up 0.1 percent from 132.6 in July and up 2.3 percent from 129.7 in August 1977, Statistics Canada said today. The index has a base of 100 for 1971.

U.S. Company Reports

Amax

	1978	1977
Revenue	476.00	293.00
Profits	44.30	30.00
Per Share	1.18	0.78

	1978	1977
Revenue	1,260	1,010
Profits	99.20	90.20
Per Share	2.51	2.44

	1978	1977
Revenue	984.30	891.60
Profits	8.38	3.03
Per Share	1.57	0.57

	1978	1977
Revenue	2,000	1,800
Profits	16.74	10.12
Per Share	3.15	1.92

	1978	1977
Revenue	572.10	498.40
Profits	30.80	13.50
Per Share	1.43	1.15

	1978	1977
Revenue	1,700	1,490
Profits	95.50	72.50
Per Share	4.45	3.45

	1978	1977
Revenue	1,060	783.60
Profits	27.36	24.49
Per Share	0.88	0.78

The company raised the quarterly dividend to 40 cents from 37.5 cents payable Jan. 2, record Dec. 4.

Delta Airlines

	1978	1977
Revenue	574.00	465.60
Profits	32.70	27.10
Per Share	1.65	1.36

	1978	1977
Revenue	388.00	302.60
Profits	32.15	26.35
Per Share	0.75	0.66

	1978	1977
Revenue	696.20	555.60
Profits	28.90	24.70
Per Share	0.86	0.73

	1978	1977
Revenue	2,090	1,760
Profits	103.60	94.00
Per Share	3.10	2.81

The company raised the quarterly dividend to 40 cents from 37.5 cents payable Jan. 2, record Dec. 4.

Digital Equipment

	1978	1977
Revenue	342.70	316.40
Profits	26.99	24.64
Per Share	0.45	0.41

	1978	1977
Revenue	975.80	881.60
Profits	71.55	64.72
Per Share	1.19	1.08

	1978	1977
Revenue	2,110	1,760
Profits	102.40	96.60
Per Share	0.98	0.98

Banque Nationale de Paris opens an office in Stockholm

The representative office of BNP in Stockholm set up on 2nd May 1978, was officially opened on 18th October by M. Pierre Lédoix, President of the Bank, accompanied by a delegation from BNP.

On this occasion M. Lédoix was received at a private audience by His Majesty King Carl-Gustav XVI, by Mr. Ingemar Mundabö, Finance Minister and by Mr. Carl Henrik Nordlander, Governor of the Central Bank of Sweden.

The representative office of BNP in Stockholm is at the disposal of businesses to facilitate their contact with Swedish companies and multinationals and to help them relate more closely to local economic and financial events. This will enable BNP to increase its business development potential in Scandinavia.

In addition to the representative office in Oslo, which was opened in November 1976, the Stockholm office under its manager Mr. J.L. Signorino will give the BNP Group a new opportunity to strengthen its relationship with Swedish industrial and commercial companies.

The Stockholm representative office is situated at:

Malmgårdsgatan 42, STOCKHOLM
Tel: 21-27-01. Telex: 12655.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 26

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ADVERTISEMENT

Flash... Paris Bourse

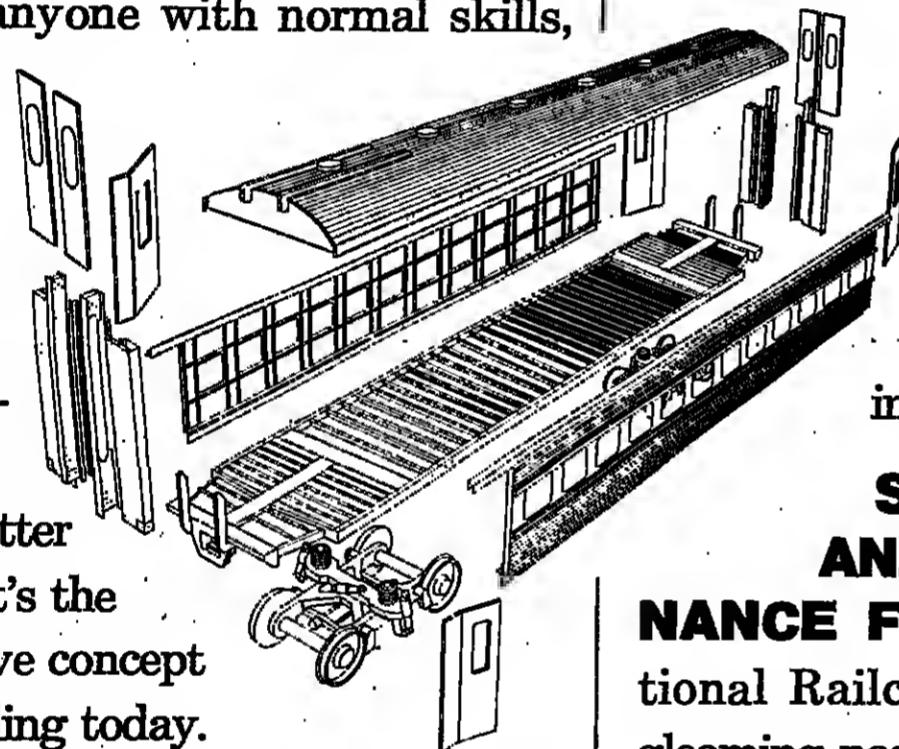
THE PRACTITIONER

Flash... Paris Bourse										OCT. 26, 1978	(in French Francs)
COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 26	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	SARL, PER SHR.— '78, '76, '77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS		
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol.	587 - 237	527	540 - 530	6	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.		
BOUYGUES	Construct.	929 - 275	875	879 - 852	11	3.2	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1978 consolidated turnover of 4 billion Fr. will exceed that of 1977.		
BNR GERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	689 - 318	580	618 - 591	29	4.7	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st. semester '78 group consolidated turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+9.8%).		
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	184.90	191.30 - 188	12	6.3	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. Cie Maritimes. First half '78 sales 509 MF (+19% vs. first half 77).		
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	120	129 - 127	6	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	SCREG, Routes & Travaux Publics accord with Libya for route construct. (222 km).		
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	145 - 84	120	135.20 - 130.10	12	6.2	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	CCF lead manager of int'l consortium in extra \$130 mil. credit for Brazil power plant		
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	123	124.80 - 122.10	14	5.7	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CCF group as of Sept. 25.		
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	67.50	71.20 - 67.50	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months '78 turnover [ex. taxes] = 3,076 MF (+3.8% vs. 77).		
EUFRANCE.....	Holding	369 - 124	343	360 - 345	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net operating income p. sh. = 20.4 F. vs. 15.7 F. Net div. 13 F. vs. 11.7 F.		
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	505	509 - 501	13	4.1	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	1st sem. '78 global turnover of overseas holdings up 25% vs. 1st sem. 77.		
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	60.50	65 - 63	6	6.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem. '78 turnover = \$21.28 MIL vs. \$17.12 MIL in '77 (+24%).		
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	614 - 268	593	585 - 572	29	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months '78 consolidated turnover [ex-taxes] = 863 MF (+28% vs. 77).		
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	38.50 - 15	30.10	32.40 - 31	—	5.0	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Rothschild intend to merge.		
PECHINERY-UG.-KUHLMANN.....	Chromium	110.90 - 62.10	92.20	95.70 - 93.20	17	5.4	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PUK-Hyundai (Korea) accord for Malaysian aluminum plant project.		
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	509	515 - 501	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	Group acquisition of Chrydar (UK) approved by London.		
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	98 - 51.70	86.80	88.40 - 85	—	6.9	— - - - -	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,283.9 MF (+1.1%).		
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	592	600 - 581	12	3.0	45.57 - 47.80c - 48.00c	926	Aug. turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March 1-Aug. 30) 14%.		
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	125 - 48.50	125.70	123 - 120	29	4.8	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st. semester 1978 consol. turnover = 13,164 MF vs. 12,334 MF in 1977 (+6.8%).		
ROBECO.....	Invest. Corp.	384 - 337.40	350.20	356.70 - 352.20	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	Up to Aug. 30, Robeco total assets increased from Frs. 2.3 bil. to Frs. 3.1 bil. (+35%).		
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1925 - 1225	1810	1880 - 1800	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	ACRO (USA) acquisition allows group tennis racket product to exceed 7 million.		
							(b) Tax credit not included.		c. Consolidated.		



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Observer

Making Crime More Profitable

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK - One of the last great bargains in the age of 35-cent candy bars and 65-cent gasoline is crime.

The bargain-conscious gentleman who pointed this out to me is an executive in a large corporation, a man professionally quick at the science of boding down budgets while increasing profit. In today's market, he believes crime is such a bargain that big companies ought to be setting up legitimate crime divisions to fulfill their obligation to stockholders to maximize profits.

His point is that while the cost of everything else from meat to men's socks has been rising like corn in Iowa, the cost of committing the most profitable crimes has not gone up in 20, 30, in some cases 40 years.

In recent years, for example, several big companies and their executives have caught in the highly profitable business of making illegal campaign contributions, and were convicted. Although the contributions ranged from \$25,000 to \$100,000, the maximum fine for each guilty company was only \$5,000; for each executive only \$1,000.

At these prices, the companies and their bosses would have been failing their stockholders if they had not chosen crime over law and order. Crime was a great buy and the capital risks were negligible.

For a illegal \$100,000 given as a presidential candidate — as all these gifts were — donors were buying the future good opinion of big men in government, men who, because of the interlocking relationships of business and government these days, were in a position to return the campaign favor in ways highly profitable to the donor.

Such relationships may pay off in millions for the donor. And what does it cost if he's caught? Peanuts.

Even this trifle is easily recouped: The executive finds an extra thousand added to his annual bonus, and the company may get the full \$5,000 back out of its customers with a slight price increase.

"Rising costs" is the going justification, and the public pays the fine.

The costs of breaking the anti-



trust laws can be higher, but rarely are. More often, when you are caught raking in the boodle from antitrust tapers, the government is content to tell you to cease, desist and divest.

In view of the immense profit to be made from crime, my bargain-conscious executive argues, good management policy would justify many corporations in establishing crime divisions on equal footings with sales, promotion, distribution, engineering and so forth.

The corporate vice-president in charge of crime would be a raffish personality not given to squeamishness about standing around in courtrooms pleading guilty. Under most corporate organizations at present, the dirty work has to be done by a college-educated man with strong drives to look respectable in his upper-middle-class suburb. The threat of showing up in court leaves him terrified, and his reluctance to do the job with gusto makes for great inefficiency.

Greater efficiency all around would also be achieved with a properly organized crime division capable of tight scheduling and planned programming.

Under present belt-skeleter practices, companies must go through the elaborate and costly minutiae of trying to conceal the crime, of being caught, of cranking up lawyers, of entering pleas and so on, ad infinitum, in the squalor of U.S. justice.

Once it is agreed openly that crime is good business, most of this folderol can be eliminated. Ample notice can be given to the police that the illegal gift will be made at a specified time and place. The donor, upon handing over, say, \$100,000 could be arrested immediately.

The court, having received advance notice from the company, sits immediately. The donor pleads guilty, pays the \$5,000 penalty and telephones the company a prearranged signal to raise prices immediately to recoup the costs. The entire process can be completed within 30 minutes, with all the demands of the law satisfied.

"The weed of crime bears bitter fruit," the shadow used to say, and we believed him. He really did have the power to cloud men's minds.

The New York newspaper strike continues. This is a rerun of a 1974 column.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WPT) — You realize the blonde is in it, too.

She is sitting at the bar at the Class Reunion, where a lot of spook types hang out — Interel, CIA, FBI, ex-any-or-all of them — and she's listening to two guys talk.

"Life is living and dying," one says to her. She listens.

These guys wear gray Glen-plaid suits and are wreathed in constant streams of cigarette smoke. They never move their heads, as if they know someone's watching them, and they're deciding whether to kill him or not.

"That's the whole thing," the other one says.

You keep waiting for her to make an excuse and leave. Then you realize she likes it, and it's going to be a long afternoon for the three of them — martinis and Frank Sinatra singing "All or Nothing at All" on the system.

"So many of these people are trying to live their lives as Grade B movies," says Jim Hougan, at a table. Hougan recently published "Spooks," a chronicle, exposé and sometimes celebration of private intelligence agents — sober art-security specialists and bank spies, grim "protectionists" trembling ex-men, conspiracy theorists and oil-dipped Texans on a paramilitary binge.

And many of them are in Washington, since "Washington is a town where secrets are your capital," Hougan says.

"You take some guy writing a thesis at Harvard on medieval lit, and he's worried he'll end up in a suburb. Guys like that run away to Paris in the '30s. Since World War II, they've run away to Langley."

Both Ends'

Sinatra keens into "Strangers in the Night." A mouse dashes under some back tables. "Both ends against the middle," one of the guys at the bar is saying to the blonde. It could be any one of a bunch of spook haunts — Washington has them the way other towns have literary caves.

"I really do believe this country has a secret history, and some of these people have the keys to it," Hougan says. He lights another Marlboro — he smokes a lot, with thin, almost frail fingers he keeps moving as if trying to wrap them around the cigarettes. He's 35, with a goatee and shy, gentle eyes.

"But they're so one-dimensional, so preoccupied with their conception of themselves, fulfilling public expectation. It's fascinating among them to describe it all as drudgery; but after four of five beers, which is to say around 11:30 a.m., you see they're immensely excited by it. On the other hand, there's the spy at the bar, in his cups beyond.

Or, closer to home, Hougan writes: "In meetings at Duke Zeiber's restaurant, the Class Reunion bar, and [Mitch] WerBell's \$95-a-day suite at Washington's Hay-Adams Hotel, CIA veterans, freelance spooks and libertarian idealists agreed upon a 'New Year's resolution' that would wrest the island of Abaco free of the Bahamas.

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